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seek to set forth the contributions of their respective institutions in a spirit similar to that so beautifully and loyally displayed by Mr. Stokes. The reviewer is in absolute accord with the thoughts contained in the following sentences: "Why not have annual commemorative exercises, when the history and achievement of the University are duly recorded? Why not develop college literature—historical, biographic, descriptive, romantic, poetic—to rival on this side of the ocean, at least in quality, that noble collection of works—scores in number—which are 'in praise of Oxford'? Why not institute courses on the institution's life and its contacts with and influence upon the main currents of our history? Why should we not lay more emphasis in the academic year on patriotic days, Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday, Memorial Day, with appropriate references to the connection of the University with the movements for which these men and events stood?"

And, when all this would be done, each institution setting forth its own achievements in a manly and modest way, if the several results were combined, what a noble presentation it would make of the efforts of the college-bred men of our country in many diverse directions, but all for the benefit of their fellow-men.

EDGAR FAHS SMITH.

University of Pennsylvania.

Notes

BARRINGTON, MRS. RUSSELL. *The Works and Life of Walter Bagehot*. 10 vols. Pp. lxix, 3499. Price, \$25.00. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1915.

The only uniform edition of Walter Bagehot's writings to date has been that published in 1889 by the Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. This new edition comprises all of this material with the following additions: *The Currency Monopoly and Principles of Political Economy*, written in 1848; *The Monetary Crisis*, 1858; *The American Constitution*, 1861; *Matthew Arnold in The London University*, 1868; *Senior's Journals*, 1871; *Count your Enemies and Economize your Expenditure*, 1862; *The Depreciation of Silver*, 1876; three short early essays illustrative of Bagehot's youthful writings. Volume IX contains articles originally contributed to *The Economist*, *The Saturday Review* and *The Spectator*, which are now republished for the first time. *The Life of Walter Bagehot* forms the tenth volume of this edition.

Bagehot was a versatile writer, whose work reveals keenness and breadth of interest and insight. This sumptuous edition of his writings is not only an adequate memorial to a man of unusual parts, but a mine of social, economic and literary discussion of more than usual interest to those of philosophic mind.

R. C. McC.

BUCK, SOLON J. *The Granger Movement*. Pp. xi, 384. Price, \$2.00. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

This excellent volume by Dr. Solon J. Buck, Research Associate in History in the University of Illinois, contains a detailed and clearly stated account of the "granger movement" of the decade 1870 to 1880. It deals especially with the

organization and working of the Patrons of Husbandry or "Grange," as it is frequently called, but includes also the general agrarian movement which was wider in scope than the particular order which served "as an efficient means of organization and a convenient rallying point." The first chapter discusses the fundamental conditions which led up to the formation of the Grange and the second describes its organization. Subsequent chapters deal with the Granger movement as a political force, granger railway legislation, business coöperation, and the social and educational features of the Grange. Previous accounts have been confined so largely to the efforts of the Grange to regulate railways that other features were lost sight of. For this reason chapters VII, VIII and IX will be found of particular interest to students of the Agrarian movement.

G. G. H.

DE CONSTANT, PAUL H. B. D'ESTOURNELLES. *America and Her Problems*. Pp. xxii, 545. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915.

A book giving the impressions of a distinguished and observant foreign traveller. Old world standards naturally afford the basis of judgment whether the thing to be appraised be American architecture, American moral standards or American social and political institutions. Written before the outbreak of the European conflict, the purpose of the book was twofold. "One was to do my best not only to show the United States how fully I appreciated their vast resources, but to make them realize the incalculable service they could render to civilization, as well as to themselves, by remaining faithful to their peace policy, which is the main cause of their prodigious prosperity. Secondly, after defining this peace policy and quoting facts to show that it was inspired neither by short-sightedness nor by cowardice, I have tried to indicate its patriotic grandeur and its advantages for other nations, especially for those who believed in the superiority of militarism. I have given my readers a choice between two forms of actual experience—two models, the first, to be followed, a peace policy, and the second, to be avoided, a policy of adventure and armament."

R. C. McC.

FISH, JOHN CHARLES L. *Engineering Economics*. Pp. xii, 217. Price, \$2.00. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1915.

LEWIS, E. ST. ELMO. *Getting the Most Out of Business*. Pp. xx, 483. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1915.

Getting the Most Out of Business is a book exceedingly rich in its numerous concrete experiences as related to the career of a modern business executive. Mr. E. St. Elmo Lewis has classified the various human factors necessary in the functioning of a successful business organization; in addition he has summarized, analyzed and criticized the present business systems and house policies. The larger spirit of the text insists upon individual efficiency from the office boy to the head of an organization, with experts and scientific data to keep the business out of "ruts" and alive to the progressive tendencies of the day. Mr. Lewis evidently feels that our modern business system is still involved in a creative

process, but withal a business philosophy is developing, the power of which is to create men loyal and persistent to the highest ethical standards. His main thought consists in encouraging initiative and creativeness of the individual and progress of the concern, in order to obtain maximum results with a minimum amount of effort.

Individual executive experiences, citations from numerous co-workers, wage plans, foreign methods, educational plans, and individual standards of efficiency under coöperative influence, afford abundant material inspirational and courageous in its appeal to the creative man serving business as an executive. This book might be classified as among the first to appear which affords data in a form utilizable by the business man in executive capacity.

H. W. H.

RUBINOW, I. M. *A Standard Accident Table*. Pp. 63. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Spectator Company, 1915.

RUSSELL, ELMER BEECHER. *The Review of American Colonial Legislation by the King in Council*. Pp. 227. Price, \$1.75. New York: Columbia University Press, 1915.

An excellent study dealing with a most important phase of colonial history. Manuscript material in the Public Record Office at London has been the author's chief source of information. The method of procedure of the English government in legislative review, the policy adopted in dealing with acts of colonial assemblies, and the results of the system are the chief topics considered.

T. W. V. M.

WELD, L. D. H. *Studies in the Marketing of Farm Products*. Pp. iv, 113. Price, 50 cents. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 1915.